

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

WORLD'S NEWS
CONDENSED

The condition of Ibsen is improving. The anti-hazing law has been rejected by the Senate.

Vice President-elect Roosevelt is now in Washington.

King Edward is now in Germany, and will visit Ireland.

Intense cold is reported from the States of the Middle West.

Philadelphia is to have a new line of steamers to England.

Heavy fogs at London have recently caused many accidents.

The Sampson-Schley dispute had not been ended on February 15.

It is said that there was recently a mad-dog epidemic at Dawson.

Bernhardt is playing "Camille" in San Francisco with her old success.

Two more deaths from bubonic plague have occurred at Cape Town.

An unconfirmed rumor prevails in London that General DeWet has been taken.

The Filipino General Calles offers \$10 Mexican apiece for the heads of Americans.

A convention will meet at Caracas to name a candidate for President of Venezuela.

The San Francisco strike between mill-workers and workers has ended in compromise.

Major General Pole-Carew was married to Lady Beatrice Butler at London February 15.

A Hanford, Cal., butcher who believed himself called of God, shot his employer.

George James and four daughters were burned to death in their home near Versailles, Ind.

It is said that great excitement prevails in Great Britain over American inroads on English trade.

At last reports General DeWet was continuing his flight northward, being now west of Hopetown.

A conference of those in favor and those in opposition to the Civil List was held at London recently.

Viscount Curzon, his friend and counselor of the late Queen, will carry out the provisions of her will.

The United States Ambassador to Italy gave a reception February 22 to the American colony of Rome.

A conference in regard to the canal treaty has been held in London, but the proceedings were informal.

It is said that the American relations with Russia are not likely to be strained over the sugar-bounty question.

Owing to a fire No. 6 shaft, Union Miner, B. C., it will be two weeks before all the bodies can be taken out.

Heavy rains in the San Joaquin valley have caused swollen streams and both railroads have been badly damaged.

Justice Poe, descendant of the poet, recently died at West Point, aged 55, for taking part in the hazing of a student.

Attorney Michael Conroy of San Francisco was recently nearly asphyxiated by an accidental flow of gas in his room.

The Senate has passed the bill for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition with an amendment to close the show on Sunday.

The oldest coin in America, bearing date of 1313 years ago, was recently found under a house at Port Chester, N. Y.

Up to the time of the sailing of the Albatross from San Francisco no additional bodies had been recovered from the Rio.

At Gibraltar, on the occasion of a recent visit on board a tourist steamer, received an ovation from the American passengers.

Olga Netherese has gone to London to undergo an operation upon which her life depends. Her home and friends are in England.

The Government building at Iba, Philippine Islands, has been burned, with the stores of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, U. S. A.

The California Legislature has pledged itself by resolution to take such action as may seem proper to protect the California big trees.

Agents of big trading companies in the Philippines have been accused of aiding the insurgents and a number of arrests have been made.

The amended harbor bill, as recommended by the committee, appropriates \$3,164,526, a reduction of \$7,702,889 from the original figure.

The Board building, one of New York's most noted office structures, has been sold for \$2,225,000. Its site was famous in Revolutionary days.

A measure has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$547,500 to improve the post exchanges and make them substitutes for the post office.

An Arizona prospector was pinioned under a huge rock which fell on his legs. He suffered death by the tortures of thirst and starvation.

Santa Teresa, the "Mexican Joan of Arc," who has made astonishing cures in California, is on her way to Europe with a San Francisco family.

Seven more bodies had been recovered at last report from the Union, B. C. mine, all having been drowned in the after-damp following the explosion.

A recent speech of Secretary of State for the Colonies Chamberlain in Parliament was hailed as "Bullington" by H. H. Asquith, the former Home Secretary.

H. C. Bullis, an engineer, has brought suit for \$50,000 damages against a South American republic, through the United States Government for unjustifiable imprisonment.

H. S. Taylor, cashier of the Grand Opera Company, died recently of typhoid pneumonia, having contracted the disease while nursing his stricken wife, who recovered.

Lattimer Jones, the famous forger, has been pardoned out of Sing Sing prison.

The Strathcona Horse of Canada received a great send-off at Liverpool when it left for home.

An organization of Chicago capitalists have resolved to devote \$1,000,000 to the raising of boats to compete with the sugar trust, 10,000 acres of Indiana land have been bought for the purpose.

At last reports the California Senate was considering the civil code measure.

A bill asking for \$15,000 to assist in the tunneling of Tehachans Hill has been introduced in the California Legislature.

The committee appointed for the purpose reported in the California Legislature that their investigation of Whittier and Preston Reform Schools resulted in finding that the children there are ill-treated.

As a result of the efforts of those without authority to procure out rates for the Elworth League convention to San Francisco from the East, the railroads have denied any concession in fare to the Elworth League.

Pettibone proposed an amendment to the Army appropriation bill reading:

"And the title of the President shall hereafter be the President of the Republic of the United States and the Emperor of the Islands of the Sea."

A statement has been received by the Senate from General McArthur, at Manila, in which it is reported that Emilio Aguinaldo, who was declared the President of the Philippines, offered to abdicate the throne and accept the position of a private citizen.

King Edward has announced that the Crown Prince of Russia and the Emperor of the Islands of the Sea.

PEKING'S
NEWS.

PEKING, Feb. 23, 1:20 p. m.—Sir Robert Hart, chief of the Chinese imperial customs, has sent the ministers of the powers a strongly worded letter of protest against the seizure of his property to increase the size of the legations area which has been taken by Austria, France, Germany and Italy.

The latter power has taken the ground on which Sir Robert's house was situated. He says it can only be Chinese government property in an indefinite sense, in that during the past twenty years part of his salary as a Peking official has been given to him in houses instead of the Government paying in cash.

Sir Robert also put money into the purchase of land, in building houses and keeping them in repair. He considered that, having lived there for twenty years, he owned the property absolutely. It is generally understood in the service that whoever has lived that long in a house owns it, having purchased it on rent allowance. He says Italy especially had suitable grounds and that she had no reason to share in the general gratis distribution of lands for the various legations.

Sir Robert also points to his many years in the service of the foreign powers and to his having made the customs pay the principal and interest of loans, a thoroughly international service and that he has even paid the interest on the loans since the troubles began, and he thinks he ought to have received more consideration.

General Yamaguchi, the Japanese commander, and General Chaffee have issued orders permitting visitors, properly accredited, to visit the forbidden city on certain days, during certain hours, and that foreign generals and their personal friends can visit the city at any time. The foreign ministers consider themselves slighted.

The principal topic discussed at yesterday's meeting of the ministers and today's meeting was short, owing to the ministers awaiting the full text of the Chinese court's edicts, which, though unofficially reported as absolutely satisfactory, require official confirmation.

SHANGHAI, Feb. 23.—The latest edict of the Chinese Court expresses the desire that Chi-hsien and Hau Cheng Yu, now in the hands of the powers, be handed over for immediate execution.

Native newspapers assert that Li Hung Chang has telegraphed that the negotiations are at a deadlock and that he has memorialized the throne, admitting his inability to arrive at a settlement and offering himself for punishment in accordance with Chinese custom.

The Emperor has sent to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang the draft of the proposed future court etiquette for the approval of the ministers of his powers.

MARRIED AN ACTRESS.

The Marquis of Headfort Succumbs to Stage Charms.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Miss Rosie Boote of the "Floradora" company, declines to confirm or deny the report of her marriage to the Marquis of Headfort, but the fact is accepted by society, where it has caused an immense sensation.

It is said that the Marquis of Headfort's mother became aware of the young guardsman's intentions some time ago, through a letter found by his valet in the Marquis's pocket, making arrangements for Miss Boote to meet him at the Registry office and get married. The valet took the letter to the Marchioness, who proceeded to stop the wedding. The Marchioness, however, recently went to Cairo, leaving her son in the care of his brother officers of the Life Guards. The latter have been keeping close watch on the Marquis. They kept him practically confined to barracks, but, it is said, he managed to slip off Thursday, when the marriage is alleged to have taken place.

Miss Boote played a small part in "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety theater and accompanied Manager George Edwards to the United States as a chorus girl in "The Runaway Girl."

Wileox Against Gear.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President has nominated George D. Gear for Judge of the Circuit Court of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Delegate Wileox of Hawaii visited the President today to oppose the confirmation of George D. Gear as Judge of the Circuit Court. Gear in his protest against the seating of Wileox made charges against the latter's loyalty. Wileox now reports by advising the President that Gear is "without qualifications for such an office as Judge and is without standing at Honolulu."

Special Session Called.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President today issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present Congress, March 4.

A GOOD COUGH MEDICINE FOR CHILDREN.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says E. P. Moran, a well-known and popular teacher of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also when they had colds, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It was recommended to me by a druggist as the best medicine for children, as it contained no opium or other harmful drugs." Sold by Messrs. Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents, Hawaii Territory.

Hiven are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



THE presence in the City of the Germania Savings Bank directors of San Francisco, together with several very prominent California capitalists, has had its influence on the stock market in many ways. The Germania Savings Bank people have made several large purchases of local bonds and have made some good-sized loans. They are not loaning money on sugar stocks but are always willing to consider loans on good business property in Honolulu. Foreign money coming into the local market either for investments or in the shape of loans always tend to relieve the tightened financial market and it will not be long before money conditions will be normal again.

Yesterday afternoon the Island steamer Mauna Loa sailed for the Hawaii leeward coast with the Germania Savings Bank directors and a number of other financiers who recently came to Honolulu from the Mainland. They are to visit Hilo, the Olaa and Puna plantations and the Hilo railroad. The vessel has been chartered after making its regular landing on the Kona coast and will take the entire party direct to Hilo. They will be personally conducted by B. F. Dillingham and L. A. Thurston, who are both interested in the plantations and the railroad above mentioned. The financiers are making a close inspection of Hawaiian securities, not the least of which are the bonds of several of the new plantations, and it is anticipated that they will invest heavily in the islands before returning to San Francisco.

The most popular stock on the market during the past week was Oahu Railway and Land Company shares, which advanced from sales aggregating over 1,000 shares at 190 to 200 per share. Yesterday the shares were cut up under the \$4,000,000 capitalization authorized at the annual meeting held during the week, and were quoted on yesterday's Exchange at 190 bid, which is equivalent to 200 on the old capitalization.

Olaa stock advanced very materially during the week. The assessable closed yesterday at sales at 4 1/2 bid, 4 3/4 asked. Several hundred shares of Ewa sold at 25 during the week. The annual meeting of the company was held on Wednesday of this week, at which new officers for the ensuing year were elected. The report of the manager showed that 27,000 tons of sugar had been produced during the past year and that a monthly dividend of 1 per cent had been paid. The 1901 crop will be taken from 3,011 acres, and the 1902 crop from 3,379 acres. The manager hopes to have an economizer installed on the plantation which will turn the leaves into fertilizer and not have them destroyed by fire, as at present. The manager believes in the Porto Rican field laborers, and believes in them the labor difficulties in the islands will be solved. He advocates the doubling of the present milling capacity. When these improvements are made, and with all the land under cultivation, it will mean an annual output of 35,000 tons of sugar.

Wailua closed at sales at 12 1/2 yesterday afternoon. Oahu at sales at 16 1/2. Sales were made of Hawaiian sugar shares during the week at 42 1/2. A few shares of Spreckelsville or Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company were sold at 80. Honoum was 165 bid during the week, although the last sale was at 158. Hawaiian Agricultural is not an active stock at present, the last sale being at 310, with 20 asked. Kahuku is 25 bid, 20 asked. McBryde assessable sold as low as 7 1/2, closing at 8 yesterday. Kibei assessable experienced a sudden drop yesterday, going from 13 to 10. The close, however, on the afternoon Board was at 11 1/4 asked.

Of the various miscellaneous stocks, quotations remain about the same. The shares of the N. S. Sachs Dry Goods Company, Limited, have been listed on the Stock Exchange. The First National Bank is quoted at 110 asked; First American Savings Bank and Trust Company, 105 asked. A sale of 10,000 Oahu Railway and Land Company's bonds took place at 103 yesterday between Boards. There is a big demand for all kinds of railroad bonds.

Hawaiian Government 6 per cents are quoted at 99 1/2 bid; par asked; 5 per cents, 97 asked; Hilo railroad, 101 asked; Ewa, 101 bid; Rapid Transit and Land Company, 101 bid.

It is rumored that a large block of the Oahu sugar bonds were sold to the Germania Savings Bank directors during the week. The amount of the deal and the particulars were not divulged.

Mrs. William A. Henshall and her three-year-old son, W. Burrows Henshall, accompanied by George Henshall, of the Star, will leave for San Francisco in about two weeks, where they will meet the father of George Henshall and his deceased brother.

The London Saturday Review says: "They who fancy we are going to get anything in Alaska in return for further concessions in Nicaragua must be willing dupes; Russia is giving an object lesson in the proper way of running an American bluff."

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Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
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SEMI-WEEKLY.
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TUESDAY : : : : : MARCH 5

DISPENSARY VS. SALOON.

The Advertiser wishes to open its columns to the fullest discussion of the dispensary vs. the saloon. As a beginning it presents a paper read last evening at the Research Club and would be glad to follow it with letters from men and women who have rational ideas or useful facts to impart.

The main point about the dispensary is: Would it, by displacing the saloons, lessen the evil of drink? Upon that point the Advertiser is not yet prepared to offer an opinion. The experience of South Carolina goes to show that since the dispensary was started drunkenness—that is to say, public drunkenness—has practically become unknown and crime due to drink has decreased thirty per cent. The absence of the saloon and the inability to "treat" at a bar and the absence of those causes of crime which are found in the assembly of men where, through common drinking, they are made quarrelsome, surely counts something for temperance. Other causes which reduce the consumption of liquor are: The elimination of the element of personal profit which also removes the incentive to increase sales; limited hours for buying liquor, thus decreasing sales; the uniform rule under the dispensary system of selling for cash; the absence from the dispensary counter of lemons, ice, sugar and other visual incentives to thirst.

We must, however, study local conditions as well as conditions elsewhere to determine whether the South Carolina system would lessen the aggregate consumption of liquor here. The heaviest drinkers among us draw from the bottle rather than from the bar and the cheaper they can get their liquor in bulk the more they may buy of it. We refer, of course, to the natives. These people do not care much for bar drinks at twenty-five cents apiece. The drinking Hawaiian likes to buy a quart of gin and carry it home to his family, where all hands turn in to consume the beverage. Now as dispensary liquor is sold elsewhere at a much smaller margin of price than saloon liquor, and assuredly it would be sold that way here under any system this Legislature might frame, it follows that the native who now gets a quart of poor gin for \$1 might get three pints of good gin for the same money, and thus would drink so much more.

Now we come to the sideboard. Next to the bottle trade the use of liquor in private rooms must be considered. If pure liquor can be bought here less the great margin of profit demanded by private dealers, one would think that more of the stuff would appear on the sideboards and that it would be more lavishly used. Francis Murphy thought Honolulu's sideboard a greater curse than the saloon and perhaps he was right. Assuredly the private stock of wine, beer and spirits is enormous. The saloon having been displaced by the dispensary, the patrons of saloons will strive to get liquor elsewhere. What their chances would be for buying by wholesale as much as they were previously accustomed to buy at retail we cannot say. It would be a rule of the dispensary, if the South Carolina law were followed, not to sell to habitual drunkards or persons whom drink makes dangerous. What would be the effect of such deprivation upon the growth of an illicit liquor industry?

It is well known that the chances of a dispensary law passing this Legislature are much increased by the opinion that it would enable the consumer of liquor to buy more for his money.

These are the facts and arguments pro and con as the Advertiser finds them. The facts seem well attested; the arguments may be open to amendment. For that purpose any one who can throw light upon the general subject is welcome, within reasonable bounds of space, to use this paper as a medium.

The greatest River and Harbor appropriation ever made by Congress leaves Hawaii out. That is what comes of sending a Delegate to Washington who has no influence and can get none. Wilcox's only achievement, so far, has been to cash the largest mileage bill ever presented to the disbursing officer of the House of Representatives.

The fact that King Edward's "Prince Hal" days are over appears in his desire to have the social government of his Court reside in the sovereign hands of Queen Alexandra. Such an arrangement would go far to increase the King's popularity, especially among the perturbed British matrons who feared that Windsor Castle might be made over into another Tranby Croft.

The China Gazette of February 2 has the following paragraph which it publishes without such comment as any Asiatic paper ought to be able to supply: "Strait papers report a mysterious epidemic among rodents in Kuala Lumpur. Rats were dying wholesale there last month—in some shops five to ten have been found dead in a single day. In one shop over a hundred dead rats were found." It is not surprising to hear through American papers subsequently received that the Straits Settlement is now having a run of bubonic plague.

The late ex-Senator White of California will be recalled in Hawaii as one of the most dangerous opponents of the annexation movement. He was an exceedingly able man, eloquent, forceful, well-informed. His death takes from the California Democracy a counselor whose advice was rarely disregarded.

AUSTRALIA'S FUTURE.

The Australians, having acquired a Federal government, are interesting themselves in the choice of a "national" flag. In fact the idea of nationality has spread so widely during the past few years and has brought about such a vital union of the colonies, that a flag other than that of the mother country seems to be its proper and necessary emblem. How much farther this idea may go and what it may lead to in the direction of complete political independence no one can yet tell; but that it is full of portents to the integrity of the British Empire, appears in the eagerness of Joseph Chamberlain to press his scheme of imperial federation and draw the people of Australia and other outlying dependencies into a single great nation having the British Isles as a pivotal base.

There are many things in the way of imperial federation—things that may become insurmountable. In the first place the people of Great Britain and Ireland do not want to lose control of the imperial Parliament at Westminster, as they would surely do if the colonies were permitted to send members there in the same proportion to the number of inhabitants which obtains in Great Britain and Ireland. Insisting as they do upon the control of Parliament they would deny colonialists the full vested rights of a British elector, discriminating between the home-born Englishman and the British Colonist, somewhat as did the late government of the Transvaal between the burgher and the foreign resident. Naturally the effect of such discrimination would be the same in one place as another. We cannot imagine that Australia or Canada or any other part of the so-called British Empire would accept the actual community of empire which Mr. Chamberlain proposes, while bereft of the vital privileges involved. To become a real empire of the Anglo-Saxon spirit, Great Britain must make every citizen equal in his political opportunities.

There are, moreover, strong objections to imperial federation on the other side. As the premier of Canada substantially said not long ago, speaking of the possibility that Great Britain might ask Canada to supply it with an army corps for South Africa, "We will defend our own part of the Empire; we cannot levy troops for the defense of other parts although we might supply some volunteers." Surely that would be a very loose empire indeed which could not mass all its forces or at least draw upon all, for the defense of any threatened point.

The colonialists object, also, to a common tariff. Their interests demand economic protection, while those of Great Britain require free trade. An empire with its component parts engaged in hindering each other's trade would be an anomaly. The true empire, such as Chamberlain dreams of, must be homogeneous. If it is not, its status is that of a confederacy; and as Great Britain and her colonies have a confederate relation now, why not let it stand rather than go to the trouble of establishing the same thing over again under another name?

The truth seems to be that Chamberlain's idea is an iridescent dream, which will vanish when the stubborn economic and military facts of the situation are encountered. What then? Must not the British Empire continue practically as it is, a congeries of States bound together partly by tradition and mainly by self-interest, but ready where self-interest is violated to fall apart into separate Anglo-Saxon nations, majestic in their racial fraternity but unallied in political purpose? In the light of all past history and future probabilities, such would seem to be the natural fate of that mighty power. We may well anticipate that if ever Great Britain stands ringed by enemies, as was Caesar in the Senate House, its colonies will be glad to stay out of the bloody press if by so doing they can get immunity from harm and a chance to work out their own salvation.

When that day comes it will be but the severing of a single weak tie for Australia to become a republic and take in her own hands the lighted torch of progress passed to her willing hand by other great free States.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGESHIP.

The middle judiciary of Hawaii was never at a lower ebb than it is now and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a rise in its moral and intellectual tides. The initial blame is partly chargeable to Congress and partly to the apathy of those among us, including the Bar Association, whom Congress would listen to if they would only speak.

When the Organic Act was framed the salary of Circuit Judge was put at \$3,000, a sum which a first class lawyer, practicing in Honolulu, may easily earn in three months. It followed, therefore, that the only lawyers likely to accept appointments to the bench are of the following classes:

- I. Those whose public spirit prompts them to leave a rich and growing practice for the sake of securing an honest or efficient administration of justice.
- II. Those who want the title of Judge to help them in their future practice and whose stay on the bench would necessarily be short.
- III. Politicians who conceive that the bench would be a stepping stone to higher office and who would carry the arts and methods of politics to the law's office.
- IV. Shysters who need a judgeship for their salary.

By grace of President McKinley, who has been unfortunate enough to advise with absentee Committee-men Sewall, we have had, now have or are in the way of having, representatives on the Circuit bench of the second, third and fourth classes, as described above. There is no representative at all of the first class, nor does it seem that there is likely to be. Even if a third bench was to be created in the Honolulu circuit, we should not be surprised to see it filled by such a character as George A. Davis.

So much for the effect of a small salary on the quality of the circuit judges. We now come to the influence of public apathy.

Barring a rather perfunctory petition for Mr. De Bolt, there has been no evidence of any attempt on the part of really influential classes in Hawaii to oppose bad judicial appointments.

There was no protest lodged against Humphreys, though he had been a street brawler here and had left Arizona for Arizona's good, running from the records of Pinkerton's bureau. Little, whose mainland career was well known, and Edings, whose qualities even Humphreys rushed into print to criticize, were permitted to apply for judgeships without a word of objection from any one. People of the strongest character here might have saved President McKinley from the consummate error of these appointments; but they were too busy with their private affairs to bother about it and may, therefore, when some of their important causes are sacrificed by a bad judge or a weak judge, suffer for their neglect of public duty.

In some respects the worst appointment of all is the latest one, that of George D. Gear, a lawyer who belongs to the third and fourth classes described above. His practice, as we showed when his record was contrasted in these columns with the one of Mr. De Bolt, was that of an attorney who had been employed upon very few cases in the Supreme Court and had lost most of them. Politically, Mr. Gear was a better last fall, his influence, such as it was, going against the election of a Republican Territorial Senate. If it was the President's belief that it would strengthen the party to give the Humphreys-Gear faction another judgeship, he was woefully misled; for no native Hawaiian, belonging to the Home Rule party, will have much to do with an organization whose leader, the President of the United States, has highly rewarded the man who went to Washington to unsatiate Delegate Wilcox; and the party as a whole will be hurt by having to bear the odium of the Gear preferment. To sum up, there is neither a lawyer's reason nor a politician's reason why Mr. Gear should be made a circuit judge; on the contrary, there is every lawyer's reason and every politician's reason why he should not have been appointed, and should not be confirmed.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Electrical World and Engineer is not impressed with the present state of wireless telegraphy whatever it may think about future possibilities. In ridiculing some of the newspaper stories about the feats of Tesla and Marconi it goes on to say:

Meanwhile, in those corners of the world in which the wireless telegraph is really needed things appear to remain in statu quo. In pursuing our inquiries, we found that the number of wireless telegraph sets had been sent to the seat of war in South Africa, and had been successfully used in communicating between warships sufficiently far removed from the front line. Meanwhile the search for De Witt goes merrily on, and the only hopes founded are discovered after the manner of carpet-tacks on one's bedroom floor. It is all very interesting and instructive, of course, to learn that the wireless telegraph is at the front, but what is it doing there? Also in the Chinese campaign, we found that while little communication was established at all was due to the dexterity of the wideawake little Japanese in running telegraph wires. In the practical work of a campaign, the new method seems as yet to have found no place. We learn that our army authorities are doing some capital experimental work, but in spite of the work done nothing published here or elsewhere seems to indicate very startling success in the line of military communications. For special commercial purposes between fixed and not too distant bases the outlook seems rather better, but of definite achievements we hear but little. An exception to the rule should be made in the case of Professor Fessenden's work for the Weather Bureau, which promises to result in the first real practical application of wireless telegraphy in this country to useful purposes.

We are quite of the opinion that, the principle of wireless telegraphy having been discovered, the successful application of it must follow, providing the inventors do not pigeon-hole their patents for pay. But it is not necessary to jump into every undertaking which promises wireless telegraphy or even achieves it under exceptional conditions. There is a vast amount of humbug in the manipulation of wireless telegraphy schemes, but in the end there ought to be a sound result from the general scientific proposition.

Hiram R. Revels, whose death is just announced, was a negro Senator from Mississippi in reconstruction days and a protégé of Charles Sumner. Those who saw him in Washington or elsewhere during Grant's first administration recall him as a quiet, unassuming man, diplomatic of manner and averse to heated politics. On the whole he was a much more respectable man than the present Senator Sullivan of Mississippi, who, in the intervals of his efforts to confer ring rule on Hawaii, lately stopped a woman in the streets of Washington and slapped her face.

The advent of the rubber tire for carriages is doing much to keep the highways of Europe and America from going to pieces. Eventually heavy vehicles will have them with benefit not only to the thoroughfares but to human nerves.

It is suspected that Pettigrew finally settled his old score with Hawaii by making a deal through some Senator who could reach the White House, in favor of Gear for Judge. The appointment has the unmistakable Pettigrew smell.

There is an awful state of suffering from hunger and sickness in various Baltic provinces, but the fact does not interrupt the prodigal outlay of the Czar's government for the army, navy and strategic railroads.

The Commoner seems to be having the same trouble that Bryan's Nebraska regiment had during the Spanish war—it needs a man who knows how to run it.

For a dead man Li Hung Chang is stirring around more than seems really decent.

E. A. Cudahy has received a letter from Pat Crowe, stating that he will publicly appear and prove his innocence in the kidnapping of Cudahy's son.

HAWAIIAN LANDS.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Nothing more than the providing for an investigation of the public lands of Hawaii by a commission will be done at this session of Congress. This was settled by the action of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico at its meeting Monday, when the Harnsbrough bill, providing for the extension of the present public lands system of the United States to the Islands was not even considered. To emphasize the matter the opinion of the Interior Department is that there can be no absolutely careful or comprehensive legislation without such investigation.

There is now before the Interior Department a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, at the request of Delegate Wilcox, which was sent to the public lands committee, and by that body sent on to the department, which will bring in the shape of recommendations the full views of Commissioner of Public Lands Herman. This means the view which will prevail should there be legislation on the subject without any more compromise. Commissioner Herman's opinion becomes more valuable, though it must be understood that there are points on which the commissioner is still ready to hear argument and weigh it, before even framing his recommendation. Commissioner Herman is talked to me very freely on the matter, and said at the beginning, and often thereafter, that in the filling up of the public lands and the encouraging of full citizenship only, lies the hopeful future of the Territory of Hawaii.

We would find great difficulties should there be an extension of the public lands acts to the Territory without some changes, for the conditions which obtain there are so greatly different from those which have brought about the laws now governing the public lands of this country. There, so many conditions of fertility and peculiar fitness for several products, that it would be folly to attempt to apply our conditions to the Islands. I have had great interest in the land questions of the Islands, and I am still gathering all the information that I can. I believe that the only way we can act finally with justice, will be to send a commission to investigate the entire question and report to Congress on the various conditions, and fitness for various purposes, and what sort of lands will best preserve to the people the public domain.

"I would say from my studies that the lands would have to be divided into several classes. First, there would be the fertile and highly valuable lands, which lie close to and are watered by the streams in the various Islands, the lands which are capable of high cultivation. These are of such a character that a few acres would give the opportunities for cultivation which could be availed of by one family, and it might be found that there should not be more than twenty, or even ten acres, given to one holder. In many instances, perhaps, the tracts would be so small that the divisions could be made into smaller units. Of course, the smaller amount of such land, with an adequate amount of less fertile lands to place with these, so as to make a good homestead for a family. After these would come the lands which are susceptible of little cultivation; lands which might afford forage for cattle, and nothing more, and in such cases there would have to be a larger amount given to induce homesteaders to take up the lands. Perhaps it might be found that there would not be a fair division of such lands be cut up into homes of 500 acres each. Then would come the lands which are capable of irrigation, and there again in justice to the homesteaders, there would have to be a new division as to acreage made, and the lands might be found to be best capable of supporting the people when given in 100 or 150 acres to each. These are only the sizes which occur to me as possibilities, and are not to be taken as my final decision, even with the reservation that I have not given them as a ground for discussion. Another class of lands to which I would give much attention, is the forest lands. There must be close attention paid to the preservation and extension of the forest lands of the Islands, and the first duty of the lands administration would be the taking of steps to set aside reserves, and provide for the care of the forests, and for the preservation of the water supply.

"As to the class of lands which are used for the raising of stock, it is possible, a bill now before the Congress may have something to do. It is proposed in the bill introduced by Senator Warren, to set aside the monies received from public lands in the arid States and Territories for the purpose of providing storage reservoirs and canals, for the distribution of the water so stored over the lands. This is one of the ways in which it is thought that the Congress will give the money needed for an irrigation of the lands without any direct appropriation. Of course, it amounts to the same thing in the long run, for the most of the lands now owned by the Government lie in the arid States, so called. It may be that in the adoption of this plan for the reclamation of the western lands there will be formed a basis for the caring for the lands of Hawaii which are in need of irrigation.

"As to the lands which are now held under lease by the large corporations, more information is necessary before one could give an absolute opinion as to the plan to be followed. Speaking generally, I should say that there would be necessary in the homestead agreements a clause allowing the leasing of lands for a fair rental value for the purpose of cultivating cane, or perhaps, such clauses as would permit the homesteader to grow cane under an agreement with the plantation owner without residence upon the land, but in continuity to it. There would be need of some such plan to prevent the assembling of large tracts in the hands of the plantations, or men connected with them. Primarily, the laws which are needed are those which will place on the lands of the Territory a population which will fill the soil, and thus become attached to it and make a population which will fill up the Territory with good American families.

"As to the administration of the laws there I would favor the present American system. This is the placing in the land offices of the Territory a register and receiver for each district. This forms a poor man's court. In a case of trouble there would be necessary no expense to decide any question which may arise. The settler can now, in any land office, file his claim, which is first adjudicated by the officers named. In the event of any disagreement or dis-

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

Impure Blood—"My complexion was bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla did much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear." Annie D. McCoy, Watsontown, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

satisfaction with the verdict there will lie an appeal to this office, and there again the case will be considered by the commissioner, who may be reversed by the Secretary of the Interior. All this means no cost to the litigant, for we take up and consider cases without any attorney coming in the matter at all. In fact, every man in the United States is sure of justice, and that without delay, if he comes without an attorney, as well as the man who is so represented. When the monies are collected they could be paid by the Treasury for the benefit of the Territory, and thus the money would not be diverted from the objects set forth in the annexation resolution. This would give the Islands a thoroughly American system.

E. M. BOYD.

NEED OF A BAR.

THAT the Board of Health's determination to bar from Hawaii those afflicted with tuberculosis who seek to come here from other lands, is founded upon a crying need for the stamping out of the germs of that dreadful disease in the Islands, is proven by the monthly death-rate.

During the month of February, seventeen persons died in Honolulu alone of consumption. Pneumonia, of which there was an epidemic, claimed barely more than half that number, nine deaths being laid to it, while inflammation of the bowels carried off nine also.

The total deaths for February were 97, a monthly rate of 2.31 per 1,000 of population, the population of Honolulu being set down at 33,926. Fifty-two Hawaiians died during the month, 11 Chinese, 6 Portuguese, 11 Japanese, 3 Britons, 5 Americans, and 4 of other nationalities. Of the 51 who passed away during February 50 were males and 32 women. Ten males and 10 females were under 1 year of age; 2 males and 7 females were between 1 and 5 years; 7 males and 1 female between 5 and 20 years; 10 males and 4 females between 20 and 30 years; 2 males and 2 females between 30 and 40 years; 8 males and 2 females between 40 and 50 years of age; 3 males and 1 female between 50 and 60 years of age; 5 males and 2 females between 60 and 70 years of age; and 7 males and 2 females over 70 years.

There were 32 marriages reported and 29 births. Referring to the above statistics, it will be remarked that while barely more than half as many females as males died between the ages of 1 and 20 years, three times as many females as males died between the ages of 1 to 5 years. Between the years of 10 and 20 seven times as many males died as females.

The following were the causes of death: Malaria fever 1, typhoid fever 2, diarrhoea 3, dysentery 4, syphilis acquired 1, septicaemia 1, inanition 2, anaemia 1, cancer of liver 1, cancer of stomach 1, cancer of womb 1, pulmonary tuberculosis 17, senile marasmus 3, old age 3, epilepsy 2, brain congestion 1, brain hemorrhage 1, convulsions 1, tetanus 1, fatty heart 1, bronchitis 3, pneumonia 5, pulmonary congestion 1, gastric ulcer 1, gastro-enteritis 4, inflammation of intestines 2, obstruction of intestines 1, enterocolitis 2, inflammation of liver 1, vesical calculus 1, chronic nephritis 2, Bright's disease 1, childbirth 1, puerperal convulsions, peritonitis 1, shock 1.

Summary—Fever 3, diarrhoea 7, venereal 3, apople 1, dietetic 2, constitutional 21, developmental 6, nervous 6, circulatory 3, respiratory 13, digestive 15, urinary 4, reproductive 3, accident and violence 1.

The following reports for February were made to the Board of Health: Plumbing Inspector—Plans filed, 88; permits issued, 86; inspections made, 247; final certificates issued, 87; sewerage connections approved, none.

Garbage Department—Cesspools pumped, 133; loads of garbage removed, 560; scows loads garbage to sea, 120; dead animals removed, 6.

Meat and Fish Inspectors—Animals examined, 1,571; carcasses condemned, 7; tubercular cattle destroyed, 1; fluke, liver, 108; fish examined, 108,648; fish condemned, 1,427.

City Sanitary Officer—Building permits approved, 36; recommendations made, none; cesspools located, 14; building permits disapproved, 3; inspections made, 22; prosecutions in court, none.

Sanitary Inspectors—Nuisances reported, 876; complaints filed, none; nuisances abated, 495; inspections made, 2,768.

City Physician—Patients visited, 62; patients sent to hospital, 1; patients treated at office, 486; prescriptions filled, 49.

Food Commissioner—Samples of milk tested, 72; prosecutions made, 2; samples of food tested, 11; chemical analyses made, 1; adulterations detected, 18; samples of drugs tested, 14.

Pheasant Shooting.

Pheasant shooting is over, but player and foreign duck may be shot until the end of April. Large quantities of plovers have recently been seen near town. Sidney Jordan has sent to the Coast for a calligraphic rubber boat which he will use for hunting purposes.

The British War Office has discontinued General Buller's views on the training of artillery.

FILIPINO LAWS.

MANTILA, Feb. 23.—Commissioner Worcester is preparing a bill for submission to the commission, permitting the leasing of land until a government shall have been established which shall have authority to alienate the lands for mining claims. Many squatters have settled in the province of Benguet and Lepanto and are mining gold and other metals, which abound. The leases authorized by the proposed bill will not permit the carrying out of mining operations or the cutting of timber, but will give the lessees other advantages in the direction of ownership.

Thousands of men are working upon the government wagon road between Dagupan and Baguio, the capital of the Benguet province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by army engineers.

The records of temperature at Baguio for December and January show the weather to have been remarkably cool and salubrious. A health resort for soldiers and civilians is soon to be established there. The Twenty-third Infantry will sail on the transport Logan March 1, stopping at Vigan to take companies C, E, and M, which have been detained at Ilocos by smallpox, provided the quarantine has been raised.

IMPROVEMENTS IN LOCAL POSTOFFICE

Louis Kenake, assistant postmaster of Honolulu, taller but fatter than ever, returned on the Mariposa from a two week's visit in California. He went at once to the office, rolled up his sleeves and began his work where he left it several weeks ago.

Prior to the departure of the Mariposa from San Francisco he was a constant visitor at the morgue in the hope of identifying the bodies of Honolulu victims of the Rio disaster should they be found. But after the first bodies were brought in, whose names have been published, none other was discovered. Mr. Kenake, who is a Mason, left orders with the San Francisco lodges to keep a close watch for the body of William A. Henshall and to take charge of it if found.

As to the mail the Rio carried, Mr. Kenake says that most of it will probably be a total loss. A few sacks were recovered. Some of the registered mail pouches were found but they had been cut open and the contents stolen. The value of this mail is problematical and may never be ascertained.

Kenake says he saw more California postmasters than he ever expected to meet in his lifetime. He journeyed from one end of the state to the other and visited every postoffice that his itinerary would permit. He was greeted everywhere and given every courtesy and returned chock full of information about the running of postoffices. Before long there may be a number of changes here beneficial to Honoluluans.

"I went through the San Francisco, Los Angeles and dozens of other post-offices in the state," said Kenake, "to see how they work the office, mails and money departments. The general system followed in the local postoffice is about the same as those I visited. There are a few changes which could be made here, especially in the registry division, which would greatly improve our service.

"As to the free delivery system, I saw J. N. Erwin, chief of the western division of free delivery systems, and consulted with him on the needs of Honolulu in that regard. From what he told me I am convinced that nothing will be done about it before July. Mr. Erwin said that so far nothing had been done about it and he was doubtful if the matter would receive much attention before the middle of the year.

"From our conversation and from what I saw in California, the free delivery system in Honolulu will be a very hard proposition as compared with that elsewhere. This will come on account of the irregularity with which the mails arrive in Honolulu. For instance, the mails arriving here on Sundays will have to be delivered, not from the general delivery window but from the carriers' window. The whole system will have to be changed and will require careful study. Then there is the difficulty of receiving so much mail in a bunch. The carriers will be overloaded on such days, while on other days they will not have enough work to keep them busy during the requisite number of hours.

"It may be that some special legislation may be required in regard to Hawaii's free delivery system. The system in other cities is that the carriers work eight hours a day. If by chance he has sufficient mail one day to make him work nine hours, the next day he will work only seven hours. If the business permits, by law he is required to work only forty-eight hours a week."

Mr. Kenake was entertained at Los Angeles by Inspector Flint, who took charge of postoffice affairs in Hawaii when the group became a Territory. The Southern Pacific gave the genial Louis a pass over its system during his entire stay and Louis says he "worked it overtime." The night before he sailed for Honolulu he met Ben Naphtaly in a very genial mood.

FRIEND TO FRIEND.

It is not so much what the newspapers say as what neighbor says to neighbor, or friend to friend, that has brought Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy into such general use. It is as natural for people to express their gratitude after using this remedy as it is for water to flow down hill. It is the one remedy that can always be depended upon, whether a baby be sick with cholera infantum or a man with cholera morbus. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. Have you a bottle of it in your home? For sale by Heaton, Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaii Territory.

NEWS OF MAUI.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAILUKU, Maui, March 2.—Last evening a large number of Spreckelsville and Makawao district people assembled in the spacious rooms of the new Maunaloa Seminary, Sunnyside, Paia, the occasion being the monthly meeting of the Makawao Literary Society.

The blue print programs of the evening's entertainment were artistic in design, and somewhat unique in their nature, as can be seen from the following:

Plano Solo..... Kate Ivorak Watson
She plays with the ease of a pianist.
Coun Songs..... Mrs. F. F. Baldwin
Camille D'Arville's great rival.
Don Bolt..... Mr. Geo. H. Baldwin
Don't bolt until he is finished.
"BOX AND COX."

A Romance in Real Life, in One Act.
Box..... Mr. R. S. D'Aiken
From the Theatre Francaise.
Cox..... Mr. Geo. H. Baldwin
From the Theatre Francaise.

Mrs. Boucher..... Miss Hart
From the Folies Bergeres, Oberlin.
Hawaiian Songs..... Maunaloa Girls
The management guarantees them both genuine.

The famous old play, "Box and Cox," was well rendered, and its many humorous incidents gave great pleasure to the audience. The stage setting of the piece—the mock fire-place, the windows, etc., merit especial mention. The singing by the Seminary girls was much appreciated, as in truth was every number of the program.

On Wednesday Miss Nellie Smith, of Hamakua, returned to Maui, after a year's absence at the Hot Springs, in Arkansas. Her friends are pleased to notice a great improvement in her health.

On the evening of February 23d a "Heart" party was given by Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hardy, of Makawao. The event was postponed from the 14th on account of inclement weather.

A lunch party was given Wednesday by Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, of Paia. The table was beautifully decorated. The following ladies were present: Messdames H. P. Baldwin, F. F. Baldwin, H. A. Baldwin, C. D. Loveland, M. Dowsett, R. C. Engle, D. C. Lindsay, W. C. Aiken, W. F. McConkey, W. E. Beckwith, F. W. Hardy, and Miss Mosser.

By today's steamer Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, of Hamakua, depart for a brief trip to California. Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Hailu, goes to Honolulu today, to remain during the session of the Legislature.

Tuesday evening the young people of Makawao District will participate in a clam bake at Maliko Gulch. Query: What about the clam?

Friday evening the Makawao Debating Society will hold a discussion in the parlors of the Foreign Church.

Rev. Mr. Kincaid did not arrive by the Claudine, as expected, so it is probable that Rev. Mr. Leadingham will again conduct the services at Paia Church during the 3d.

On Wednesday the Mauna Lei property was sold at sheriff's sale, Mr. J. M. Dowsett being the purchaser for the sum of ten thousand dollars. The property was sold in one lot.

The judgment on which execution and sale was had amounted to fifteen thousand dollars.

The two studies stage line between Wailuku and Lahaina began to run regularly today.

An injunction has been sued out by the Wailuku Plantation Company to stop the construction of the H. C. & S. Co's tunnel, commenced at the Iao bridge, and a bond of \$2,000 filed. Unless a counter bond is allowed, work will be suspended during the determination of the respective rights of the parties.

Another kona storm on Maui this week, but it was a little one, and did no harm.

The road between Wailuku and Lahaina is now in fairly passable condition for carriage travel.

Arthur Wall, postmaster at Lahaina, received his commission from Washington last Saturday.

Lieutenant McLeod, of the Salvation Army, leaves today for Waimea, Kauai, and will be taken with him the work on Maui by Lieutenant Hellsen, of Kona, Kauai, who will arrive on Wednesday's Claudine.

Thought Them on the Rio.

Mainland friends of persons living at present in Honolulu have been much concerned over their probable fate. The San Francisco coroner was besieged with letters in which were the names of people expected to return from Honolulu to the Mainland by the Rio.

Among these were Professor Sharp, of Wall, Nichols Company, and his wife. Following is the list which appeared in the Examiner, none of whom, however, was on the Rio:

Clifford Morton, 22 years, waiter on steamer, reported missing by his father, Edwin B. Morton, 206 Oak street.
Mrs. Robbins, 23 years, Salt Lake City, returning from Hongkong; reported missing by C. C. Eason, 122 South Park.

Miss Robina Robbins, 22 years, Salt Lake City, returning from Hongkong; with her mother, reported missing by C. C. Eason.

George Hayes, 35 years, Los Angeles; returning from Hilo; reported missing by Herbert Lippmann, 116 Geary street.
Miss Carrie Epper of Indianapolis, Ind.; returning from Honolulu; reported missing by Joe Epper, Carters, Cal., at Winchester Hotel.

George Ripley, 55 years, returning from a visit to Honolulu; reported missing by C. H. Ward, 337 Pine street.
John Hammersmith, 32 years, older on the steamer, reported missing by J. S. Preston, 511 Taylor street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bush of Salt Lake, young married couple returning from Honolulu; reported missing by W. W. Funge, 136 Golden Gate avenue; not known that they were on the steamer.

Wm. McConnell, 31 years, employed in the room of the Rio, wrote to his father, Edward McConnell, 25 Steuart street, that he was coming home on the steamer.

Jessie Street, that he would come to California on the Rio.

Mr. and Mrs. Damalas of Honolulu were passengers on the steamer; reported missing by Henry G. Brulon, 1317 Powell street.

Professor and Mrs. William E. Sharp of Honolulu; reported missing by Frank Sharp, 465 Twenty-sixth street. Professor Sharp was leader of the orchestra in the Orpheum Theater, Honolulu.

Rio Famous Ship.

CHESTER, Pa., Feb. 23.—The steamship Rio de Janeiro was one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Roach shipyard in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific Mail Company, at the time of her building.

In 1887 the late John Roach conceived the idea that a fleet of first-class American ships running to South American ports would build a profitable trade in that section and prove a profitable investment, and he organized a company among his friends and built and equipped two fine ships for the trade as his share of the capitalization. It was believed that Congress would aid the enterprise by giving the line a subsidy carrying the mail, and the new ships City of Rio de Janeiro and City of Para were built for the service.

The City of Rio de Janeiro was launched on March 6, 1878, and just one month later, on April 6, the City of Para was launched. This was a great occasion in Chester and President Hayes and several of his Cabinet were present as guests of the veteran shipbuilders, President Hayes stood on the deck of the City of Rio de Janeiro and from this point saw the Para slide down the ways.

In speaking of the loss of the City of Rio de Janeiro, John B. Roach, president of the shipbuilding company, said: "The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is today. The Rio was a staunch and steady ship, splendidly constructed and had proved her seaworthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a fatal defect in case the ship struck a reef."

The famous old play, "Box and Cox," was well rendered, and its many humorous incidents gave great pleasure to the audience. The stage setting of the piece—the mock fire-place, the windows, etc., merit especial mention. The singing by the Seminary girls was much appreciated, as in truth was every number of the program.

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THE REAL THING.

HILO, Hawaii, Feb. 28.—Papa Ika, the fire-walker, exhibited to about 200 persons, mostly Hawaiians, on the lot at Wailuku last Saturday night, says the Herald. The affair was a success in every particular, and barring a slip in which the old gentleman's knee touched the baking stones and made him jump, the exhibition passed off pleasantly. The audience was satisfied that the affair was not a fake.

The Washington Birthday at the Hilo Hotel last Friday night was a social success far beyond the expectations of Manager Card. There were about 150 persons present, many of them coming from the outer districts. The verandas and dining room were tastefully decorated with lighting and palms, and these combined with the handsome toilets of the ladies made a brilliant scene. Manager Card received hearty congratulations upon the success of his introduction to Hilo society.

The Kaiser, of Hyman Brothers, is in town. J. G. Pratt will leave for Honolulu tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Peck are at the Volcano House. Contractor Erickson returned from Honolulu yesterday.

M. P. McDonald expects his family in Hilo in a short time. Dr. Irwin's horse was seriously injured in a runaway last Monday.

J. L. Robertson secured the handsome punch set painted by Mrs. Bosworth.

The work of laying ties on the Hilo Railway to Puna has been completed. Olua stores at nine miles and Mountain View are now under control of the Olua Sugar Company.

George Warfield, son of the manager of the California Hotel, was a passenger by the Kilauea.

A sailor caught pilfering at the residence of William Downer was arrested Saturday night.

The ship Falls of Clyde will clear for San Francisco tomorrow, and will probably sail on Saturday.

The thermometer at Mountain View Saturday ranged from 51 degrees at 6:30 a. m. to 88 degrees, at 2 p. m.

Captain Gillette and family, of the Salvation Army, intend leaving in about a week, where he has secured employment in the sugar mill company's saw-mill.

A. B. Loebenstein has moved the Catholic fathers' old house from King street to his lot on Pittman street, and is putting it in order for occupancy.

Sheriff Andrews has his office a piece of sugar cane fifteen feet long. It was grown in Kaunapali.

Superintendent Lambert has finished the plans for the depot at Mauna Loa, and construction of the building will begin next week.

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The Japanese who entered into a contract to float the Kilauea Hot have given up the job. Arrangements will probably be made with a local builder to complete the work.

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women be given full food and fish allowance, as well as wearing supplies not to exceed the value of ten (\$10) dollars a year.

5. That the cloth allowance of the value of ten dollars be made in coin.

6. That the Superintendent of Public Works, with the approval of the Board of Health, permit the erection of stores other than that of the Board of Health.

7. That the letters of the lepers be mailed free of postage.

8. That each leper be given once a month one-quarter (1/4) of a cord of wood for fuel.

9. That the importation of awa into the Settlement be permitted, but not to exceed two stumps at each sending.

10. That the Board of Health be made to pay the expenses of digging the graves of deceased lepers.

11. That an appropriation be made for the erection of a Home for the sons of lepers.

12. That the two planters of Wailuku be made to cook and make into "palai" and deliver at the food dispensary at Kalaupapa.

13. That a judge and sheriff be stationed permanently at Kalaupapa.

14. That a law be enacted providing for the examination of the clean lepers biennially.

15. That an expert on leprosy be procured for the cure of this dread disease.

16. That the weight of the palai be increased from twenty-one pounds to twenty-five pounds.

17. That the Board of Health permit lepers (persons who are not diseased) to visit their sick twice a year under their own expenses, without hindrances.

18. That the appropriation of for the Settlement be increased.

19. That the words of the last portion of section 1002 of the Penal Laws, as compiled, relating to lepers be repealed. Thus, "But, such punishment shall not exceed his expulsion from the premises of the Board of Health."

20. That the Leper Settlement be provided with No. 1 flour, rice No. 1, good salmon, and with fat beef.

21. That lepers be allowed to appeal from decisions rendered, and that such appeal be heard by the Circuit Judge at Kalaupapa.

22. That the Settlement be provided with live sheep, delivered at the Settlement once every six months.

23. That each leper be supplied with one (1) quart of oil once a month.

24. That each leper be allowed one pound of sugar and tea of good quality once a week.

25. That lepers who have no horses be allowed to import one horse each from anywhere outside.

26. That lepers be permitted to accompany their families and reside with lepers when they are segregated.

Signed: R. M. Kaaoao, Thos. K. Nathaniel, Andrew Auld, W. K. Makukoa, G. W. K. Paluakale, Kimo Kuale, J. H. Hulihua, Chas. M. Brewster, Geo. J. H. Hulihua, William Kapela, Jr., J. M. Kallins, Fredrick J. John Kaahiki, Wm. Keauli, J. Harriet.

SENATOR WHITE DEAD.
Expired on Washington's Birthday at Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Ex-Senator Stephen M. White, the "Little Giant of California," as his admirers delighted in calling him, died at his home in Los Angeles this morning.

Death was due to ulceration of the stomach. He was 43 years of age. Though naturally rugged, the incessant labor with which he pursued his profession—that of law—made great inroads upon his health during the past few years.

His life was insured for \$43,000. He was one of the prominent factors in the Chicago convention in 1896 as chairman and he seconded Bryan's nomination for the Presidency at the Kansas City convention last year. He retired from the United States Senate in 1893, having served his state as such since 1892.

Starvation in Russia.
LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Daily Express publishes the following from its Odessa correspondent: "Several of the Russian provinces are still suffering acutely from famine. In the Government of Kherason and Bessarabia tens of thousands are famishing. Amid the additional hardships of the severe winter hunger-typhus is rapidly spreading also. The condition of the peasantry in the famine districts of Southwestern Russia is equally lamentable; but it is worst of all in the northern and east Volga provinces, where the people for two months have been subsisting on roots, grasses and straw, and are now dying of sheer starvation. In addition to the absence of sufficient rolling-stock prevents a distribution of stored grain to the famine districts."

Rescue of Miners.
TURKALOORA, Ala., Feb. 23.—After sixty-three hours underground, for the greater part of the time in water, ten of the thirteen negroes caught in the Asylum mines by a sudden inrush of water, were rescued today. When they reached the light they were exhausted and nearly blind. It is hoped to rescue the remaining three during the day, after a large pump, in addition to the others already in operation, has been put to work.

A New Star.
BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Harvard College Observatory this morning announced that a new star, observed February 22, is the brightest one discovered in three centuries. It is in constellation Perseus. It is of first magnitude and in three days has emerged from total invisibility.

WAILUKU CASE.

IN ANSWERING the bill for injunction brought by the Wailuku Sugar Company of Maui, in which it seeks to have a permanent injunction issued from the Circuit Court to prevent the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company from interfering with or obstructing the flow of water in the Wailuku river, the defendant makes a lengthy statement of its side of the case in its statutory reply filed yesterday.

The defendant company admits that the plaintiff is the owner and in possession of two certain pieces or parcels of land situate at Wailuku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, to-wit: Apana 1 of Land Commission award 3231, Royal Patent 7026, to Opanui, and Apana 1, Land Commission Award 5228, Royal Patent 1998, to Kulehiani; but this defendant denies that the said two parcels of land adjoin each other in the middle of the Wailuku river, as averred in said bill of complaint.

This defendant admits that it has commenced the digging or construction of a certain tunnel below or near the bed of the said Wailuku stream and to makal of the said two parcels of land; but this defendant denies that it is digging said tunnel directly toward said parcels of land, or that this defendant intends or threatens to construct said tunnel under, through or across said parcels of land so owned and possessed by the plaintiff, or to recover therefrom earth, stone or gravel, or to erect structures of wood within said tunnels where crossing said parcels of land, or otherwise to trespass upon or in any way injure said lands.

The defendant further states that it has for several months been engaged in making the said tunnel, and that its plans concerning the course and direction of the same have always been mentioned freely to any persons concerned or interested in the same and that such information has always been available to the plaintiff and that the plaintiff, its manager, officers and agents have at no time intimated to the defendant, until the service of the injunction obtained by the suit, that they, or any of them, supposed or believed that the said tunnel was intended by the defendant to extend over, across or under any of the lands of the plaintiff.

In further answer to the complaint the Hawaiian Sugar Company states that a map of all the Apanua of Wailuku was made some time in the year 1882 by M. D. Monsarrat, surveyor; that a copy of the map has for many years been on file in the survey department of the Hawaiian Islands, and to which, for greater certainty, the defendant prays leave to refer, and other copies of the map have been used by the plaintiff as well as by the defendant, and its grantor, Claus Spreckels, the former owner of said Apanua of Wailuku, each of the parties adopting, using and ratifying the map on all occasions in transactions with each other or with other persons interested; and that, according to this map, the two parcels of land do not adjoin each other, but, on the contrary, a wide strip of land intervenes between the same, marked as the property of the Kulehiani, or owner of the Apanua, which is now the defendant.

The defendant submits to the court that if the plaintiff proposes to dispute the title of the defendant, as shown by said map, it should first bring an action of law for the purpose of ascertaining its claim of title therein.

Alfred S. Hartwell is the attorney for the defendant company.

WANT INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.
In another document filed yesterday in the Circuit Court by the H. C. & S. Company in its reply to the bill of injunction brought by the Wailuku Sugar Company, the defendant moves the Circuit Court that the temporary injunction made and ordered on February 25, be dissolved, and, as cause for granting the motion, refers to accompanying affidavits of H. P. Baldwin and A. N. Kepoiki. Mr. Baldwin says that during the time intervening from the evening of Monday until the evening of Wednesday of the week now last past, he was at Wailuku, and personally inspected the work done on said tunnel and conversed personally with the contractor in charge of the work, concerning the plan for continuing and completing the same. Mr. Baldwin says he knows from this, as well as from conversations with W. G. Lowrie, manager of said company, that the tunnel is not and never has been intended to be extended in any part or portion upon, under, over or across of the plaintiff's land.

On Wednesday, February 20, the defendant, in company with said contractor and Alfred S. Hartwell, one of the defendant company's attorneys, visited the locality where the tunnel is now constructed, and inspected it. There were also present C. B. Wells, manager of Wailuku Sugar Company; G. H. Robertson, its treasurer, and S. M. Ballou, one of its attorneys; and that nothing was then said or intimated by the defendant or by any one present, showing, or in any way indicating, that it was intended, threatened or supposed by them, or by any of them, that said tunnel was to be extended over plaintiff's land. He heard Mr. Ballou state that the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company was dumping the debris from the tunnel into the bed of the Wailuku river and obstructing the highway above the Government bridge, to which Mr. Hartwell had replied he thought there would be difficulty about the debris and that it be kept along the side of the land of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, and that as to said highway the dirt would surely be levelled off immediately and all obstructions removed or words to that effect. The defendant says instructions to have the same done on that day.

A. N. Kepoiki says he is familiar with all the lands owned and controlled by the Wailuku Sugar Company and also with those of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, and assisted John Richardson, agent of Claus Spreckels, when Spreckels was the owner of the Apanua of Wailuku, in collecting rents for the several pieces and parcels of land then owned by Spreckels. The applicant is fenced on the river side, and that between the fence and the Wailuku river is a considerable strip of land owned and controlled by the said Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, and the ground on which the tunnel is proposed to be extended in no way touches any of the lands owned by the Opanui land.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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LEGISLATORS OF HAWAII LEAVE TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS OF THE MOLOKAI LEPER SETTLEMENT

They Sailed on the W. G. Hall Last Night.

WILL RETURN ON SUNDAY EVENING

Senate Wanted Secretary Cooper To Vacate His Office.

House Hears Petition From Kalaupapa Unfortunates Asking for Many Changes.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

WHEN the Senators and Representatives of the Territorial Legislature arrived on the Inter-Island wharf shortly before the time set for the sailing of the steamer W. G. Hall for Molokai last night they were confronted by two big native policemen at the foot of the gangway, who barred their passage to the deck of the steamship.

Speaker Akina started to go on the vessel. He was anxious to get on the boat that he might deposit his baggage in his cabin. He was stopped at the foot of the gangway, however, and told that he would not be allowed on board.

There were about twenty Representatives and Senators gathered around the gangway by this time and they received this news with anything but good grace. What was the reason that they were not allowed upon the vessel? Who was responsible for this disgraceful state of affairs and what did the two big policemen mean by refusing them admittance to the W. G. Hall?

The large and stern guardians of the peace explained that they had received orders from Representative William Hoogs of the transportation committee to the effect that no one be allowed on the boat until further orders. Whereupon the twenty Representatives and Senators were very much insulted and said that they did not care whether they went to Molokai or not, and forthwith called many hacks and hurried back to their various homes.

A little while after this High Sheriff Brown came hurrying down to the wharf. William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley had arrived on the scene a few moments before the Sheriff made his appearance. The Sheriff immediately demanded of the policemen the reason of their keeping people off the boat. They told him that William Hoogs had ordered that no one be allowed on the vessel. Then the Sheriff directed his conversation to William Hoogs and wanted to know why it was that he had given any orders to the police, at the same time telling the police that they ought not to have taken any orders except from himself.

There was considerable conversation on the subject and the upshot of the matter was that everybody and anybody was allowed on the vessel and the officers were stationed at the gate of the wharf to keep loafers and hacks off.

Quite a crowd gathered around the Sheriff, William Hoogs and Frederick Beckley while the matter was being discussed.

Frederick Beckley, after the Sheriff had finished talking to William Hoogs, had a long argument with Mr. Hoogs, saying that the law-makers had been very much insulted by the policemen and that they felt so badly over the matter that they had all gone to their homes.

It seems that the Sheriff had sent word to the police station that two policemen were to be sent down to the wharf to maintain order. William Hoogs went into the police station a minute or so afterwards and said that he wanted two policemen at the gangway to see that no one was allowed on the vessel. The two officers were sent to the wharf and proceeded to carry out the orders of William Hoogs.

Ten o'clock arrived and no law-makers were on hand to go out on the W. G. Hall. Hacks were immediately started all over town, containing messengers charged with the work of hustling the offended statesmen out of bed and convincing them that no offense was intended and getting them down to the wharf and aboard the vessel.

Kalaupapa was the last of the law-makers to be found and it was almost midnight when he got aboard of the Hall and she tooted her last whistle and got away for Molokai. There was one of the Representatives who did not go. He could not be found anywhere.

One of the funny incidents of the police blockade at the gangway was when C. B. Reynolds, the man who knows more about the settlement and has more to do with it than any other man in the islands, tried to get aboard. He reminded one of the sentry who halted his general at the time during a famous war.

Those who went to Molokai on the Hall besides the Representatives and Senators and clerks and stenographers were: Justice Galbraith, C. B. Reynolds, G. H. Kakaulea, W. O. Smith, Dr. C. A. Glover, Dr. Charles Engles, J. H. Iodell, representing the Republican; H. B. Kidd, representing the Star; M. I. Stevens, representing the Advertiser; Mr. Trent, representing the Bulletin; W. F. Irving, representing



UNCLE SAM--Dew Tell! Be you one of them fellers in Honolulu who air goin' to repeal Acts of Congress?

the Aloha Aina; John A. Baker, representing the Chinese News; Shizawa, representing the Hawaii Shinto; J. K. Kaula, representing the Kuokoa Home

Rula; Rev. Father J. P. Juliette, J. K. Kaahawai, S. Meheula, clerk of the House; Edgar Cayless, clerk of the Senate; Rev. J. K. Kekipi, J. Cornwall and W. J. Coelho, representing the Kuokoa.

The weather was somewhat threatening when the Hall left for Molokai last night. The wind was freshening up from the south and it was getting cloudy. The probabilities are that the passengers of the Hall will experience anything but a pleasant trip.

SENATE RULES ARE FINISHED

NOW it is the Senate's turn to get after Secretary Cooper, and the Secretary of the Territory is scratching his head in the endeavor to think of some reason why the members of the House and the Senate are so determined to have his scalp.

John T. Brown was the disturbing element this time, for it was due to his motion that the resolution introduced several days ago, to the effect that the Senate procure better quarters and which was tabled, be again taken up for discussion that inspired Senator White to say: "We have the right to turn out the Governor, the Secretary, or anyone else occupying rooms in this building if we wish."

This remark was pronounced "treason" by Cecil Brown, who claimed that the proper course would be to appoint a committee to confer with the Secretary and ascertain what could be done, without forcibly ejecting that gentleman.

Business was transacted with unusual dispatch for the Senate, and when the time for adjournment arrived in the afternoon the rules were completed and the Senate may now be said to be organized and ready for the volume of business which will be brought before it.

The Senate convened at the usual time yesterday morning and spent the first hour in the reading and translation of the minutes.

Achi moved that the secretary be instructed to have printed 100 copies of the Governor's message so that the Senators could mail them to their friends. The motion was carried.

Baldwin said that as chairman of the committee of three to confer with the House committee on transportation to Molokai, he wished to report that the following proposition had been received from the Inter-Island Steamship Company: W. G. Hall, \$250; Nihau, 200; Waiolani, \$175. These figures were for daily expenses.

Baldwin expressed himself in favor of the W. G. Hall, as she is the largest of the three steamers, but was afraid that the Government would not permit her to leave the dock, as she had not been inspected.

Baldwin read a petition from the leper settlement praying for self-government, appropriation for water supply and that the Board of Health purchase its own steamer for the purpose of carrying freight and twenty-six other prayers.

Kalaupapa moved that a subcommittee of five be appointed by the chair to act in connection with the committee of nine from the lower House in the investigation of the leper settlement. The motion was carried and the following Senators were appointed by

President Russell: Senators Kalaupapa, Kaine, Kanuha, Kaohi and Baldwin. Kanuha asked to be excused and Carter's name was substituted.

Cecil Brown moved that the rules be taken up. J. Brown moved that the resolution in favor of more commodious quarters for the Senate, which was tabled during the second day's session, be taken from the table and discussed. The motion carried.

The resolution was read by the secretary and C. Brown suggested that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Secretary of the Territory and report back to the Senate. He stated further that since the resolution had been introduced he had looked into the matter and thought that the Senate was already housed as well as was possible.

White proposed that the Secretary of the Territory be requested to move his office force into the hallway now occupied by the Senate, and that the Senate body take possession of his quarters.

"We have a right to turn out the Governor, the Secretary or anyone else occupying rooms in this building if we wish," continued White.

"That's treason," shouted Cecil Brown.

"I don't think that my resolution or speech contains any sentiments which can be considered treasonable," replied the Senator from Lahaina.

A few more Senators joined in the debate but the motion of Senator Cecil Brown prevailed. The following committee was named by the chair: Wm. White, H. P. Baldwin and Kalaupapa.

Article No. 88 of the rules of procedure was read as follows:

INTERPRETER. Unless the Senate otherwise orders, the president shall on the first day of session appoint an interpreter and translator, who shall be deemed an officer of the Senate, and who shall receive such salary as the Senate shall vote.

Cecil Brown immediately moved that the rule be stricken out, as he wished to go on record as having opposed its passage. Carter moved that the ayes and noes be taken. The usual vote of eight to six against the motion was cast. President Russell arose from his chair and said: "The ayes have it."

This brought Carter and Cecil Brown to their feet, who informed the chair that under the Organic Act only one-fifth of the entire body was necessary to carry a motion like the one offered.

Russell accepted the correction and reversed his decision.

The motion was put and the following vote recorded:

Ayes—J. D. Paris, H. P. Baldwin, Clarence Crabbe, Cecil Brown, William Achi and George Carter.

Noes—John T. Brown, J. H. Kaohi, Luka Nakaparu, William White, I. H. Kahlina, David Kanuha, Samuel Kaine, D. Kalaupapa and Nicholas Russell.

Achi moved for a recess to 1:30 p. m., which was granted.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rule 94 was the first one taken up at the afternoon session and after some little discussion the rule was passed as read.

Rule 103 gives the individual members of the Senate the right to call upon any official in charge of one of the departments of the Territory at any time and demand full information concerning the business of his office. If such an official should refuse to lay bare to the Senatorial gaze the inside workings of his office, then, according to Senator White, it might be within the power of the Senate to send such officer to jail for contempt of the Senate, or at least the refusal on his part

to comply with the requests of the Senate would be remembered when the salaries were taken up by the Senate.

Senator Carter moved that all of the rules as amended be adopted and motion was sustained, Carter voting against his own motion.

White, as chairman of the committee appointed to confer with the Governor in regard to a suitable house to convene in, reported that the Governor had agreed to turn over the entire second story of the bungalow for the use of the Senate. White stated that the committee had visited the proposed quarters and were well satisfied with them.

Cecil Brown moved that the report of the committee be accepted and that the same committee be authorized to close the arrangements with the Governor and the Senate take immediate possession.

White moved that the secretary have 100 copies of the rules printed in the Hawaiian and English languages, and the same was carried.

With the long-winded discussions concerning the rules of procedure finally adopted, the Senate drew a long breath of relief and by unanimous consent adjourned until Monday morning.

ROUTINE OF THE HOUSE

CHAPLAIN KAMOKU'S prayer, which opened the morning session of the House of Representatives, again escaped Boss Kamehameha's censure, for the whiskered whip was in the corridor planning the day's work until after the roll had been called and the minutes read. The chaplain is a man of much simple dignity, and those who understand his pleas say they are both pious and poetical. The chaplain stands always with outstretched arms and accentuates his sentences by gestures with his right hand, the left being held rigid. Well does he earn his stipend, for whereas all chaplains of all other legislatures, hasten away from their charges when the daily prayer is said, Rev. Mr. Kamoku sits through the session in constant readiness to administer spiritual consolation to the Representatives.

Dickey presented a petition from Molokai lepers, asking radical changes in the management of the settlement. The petition was by Robertson's order printed.

A bill for abolition of personal taxes was introduced by Kanoho, and read for the first time.

Robertson was given permission to introduce a bill to repeal certain obsolete laws. The bill was read for the first time, and passed to print.

Kamaloa was given leave to introduce a bill prohibiting health officers or boards from condemning any property without compensation.

Haahoe introduced a bill amending section 814, chapter 69, Civil Laws, which was read and passed to print.

House Bill No. 1 was read for the second time. It appropriates \$15,000 for expenses of the Legislature, and was hailed with glee. Kalaupapa, known as the Mainland as Colonel Mawana, was nearby, and his generous smile was anticipated.

Dickey moved that bids be sought for printing the daily bills of the House. There was complaint of slow service, said Dickey, and the matter would be facilitated by having the printing given to the lowest bidder.

Then arose Emmelhuth. Said he: "If the Representatives were in the majority in this House they would not give the printing to the lowest bidder. They would give it to their friends. We are giving the printing to our friends, and we are doing right."

The motion to let the printing contract to the lowest bidder was lost.

Makekau moved a recess be taken until 1:30 o'clock.

Then Robertson gave notice of a bill to amend procedure in the Circuit Court.

Mossman gave notice of bill to put all electric wires underground in towns of over 500 population, as follows: Mr. Speaker.

Dear Sir—I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce an act entitled, "An Act relating to the time within which all wires used for telegraph, telephone, or for the purpose of operating street railways, or for lighting in cities and towns of over 500 population, shall be placed not less than two feet underground."

WM. MOSSMAN, JR., Representative, Fifth District.

The following communication was read:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have the honor to advise your honorable body that Senators Kalaupapa, Kaine, Carter, Baldwin and Kaohi, have been appointed a sub-committee to act with the committee of nine of the House of Representatives to go to Molokai and investigate the conditions there, and report to the Senate. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, EDGAR CAYLESS, Clerk of the Senate.

The following notice was read: Hon. J. A. Akina, Speaker, House of Representatives:

Sir—I hereby give notice of my intention to introduce the following bills: 1. An act relating to practice and procedure in criminal cases, and amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 4, of chapter 49, of the Session Laws of 1896.

2. An act relating to the criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates, and amending section 1, of act 4, of the Laws of 1896, and section 11, of chapter 37, of the Laws of 1897.

A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Representative, Fifth District.

A communication from the clerk of the Senate was read, informing the House of the appointment of a Senate committee to act with the House committee of nine on the visit to the Leper Settlement. Robertson moved that the committee of nine be instructed to act jointly with the Senate committee.

Chairman Prendergast of the printing committee, reported House Bill 6 printed.

The committee on transportation for the Molokai trip, reported they had secured the W. G. Hall, which would leave at 10 p. m.

Monsarrat asked who were "the others" included in the report of the committee as going on the trip, besides the legislators and reporters.

Beckley said they were W. O. Smith, former president of the Board of Health; Dr. Engles, a specialist, and Commissioner of Agriculture Wray Taylor. Beckley said Taylor knew about the forests of Molokai, and W. O. Smith would be of great help to them.

Judge Galbraith would also go, said Beckley, and Superintendent Reynolds, of the settlement.

Kanoho said he objected to this. He failed to see how the transportation committee could assume the right to invite others. He believed the taking of doctors and others to the settlement would restrain lepers from telling the truth. The only proper way to get the evidence they wanted, as asked by their constituents, was to go with reporters only. He urged that all others be excluded.

Beckley, of the transportation committee, said that in order to properly investigate the many complaints made by lepers it was necessary to have the doctor and others. Some of those confined in the settlement claimed they were not lepers, and to investigate such claims it was necessary to have a specialist with the party. Justice Galbraith was needed to help in the matter of establishing courts.

Kanoho thought the report of the transportation committee should be adopted.

Makekau was desirous to know if the matter had been looked after by the committee.

The report of the transportation committee was adopted.

Robertson asked that Bill 6 be read for the second time. It repeals sections 1378, 1386, 1387, 1388 and 1389, of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians.

Facie said the House could not consider this bill until it had sufficient copies of the code.

Robertson said this was a foolish idea.

Kanoho asked the speaker to rule that such "indecent language as foolish" should not be uttered in the House.

Robertson again said it was "foolish," and the House grinned. Owing to the fact that only a few copies of the Civil Code could be obtained, a resolution of a few days ago that each member be provided with a copy, could not be carried out.

On motion of Dickey, and amendment by Makekau, Bill 6 was read, section by section, and referred to the Judiciary committee.

The following motion was introduced by John Emmelhuth:

"That S. K. Pua, assistant clerk, be designated the Journal Clerk of this House."

"That as such clerk he shall—under direction of the printing committee—have printed the daily Journal of proceedings of this House, copies of such journal to be on the desk of each member at the time of reading and final approval of said proceedings."

Emmeluth said his idea was to yield to the Secretary of the Territory a daily copy of the House Journal. He did not consider they must do this, but as it was the usual course in the States, he believed it would be wise.

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following: "That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be hereby instructed to deliver to Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, such number of copies of the printed and approved Journal of proceedings of this House as the Secretary may request."

The motion was carried.

Emmeluth introduced the following joint resolution at the instance of the Superintendent of Public Works:

"Resolved, The Superintendent of Public Works is hereby directed to issue no further building permits, unless it be for a fire-proof building, in accordance with the existing laws for the erection of fire-proof buildings, for the locality known as the burnt district in the city of Honolulu, until an investigation has been made by a committee of the Legislature as to the sanitary condition of said locality, as well as to the advisability of including the same within the boundary of the fire limits of the city of Honolulu."

Hillo moved that the resolution be tabled.

Emmeluth said the resolution was a good one and should be passed. The future sanitary condition of Honolulu depended on it. If there were any objections to the resolution he would like to know them.

Mossman said the resolution attempted to limit the fire-proof district. It was not proper, either, to prohibit people from erecting buildings in the burnt district.

Hillo said that in the burnt district were many poor people, and the resolution would send the poor and help the rich. The members should visit the district and determine for themselves the fire limits.

Monsarrat spoke for the resolution. Robertson said the resolution should be referred to a committee.

After a hot discussion on aye and nay vote resulted in Dickey, Emmelhuth, Gillilan, Hoogs, Monsarrat, Robertson and Wilcox voting nay, and all the others, aye.

AGE NO BAR.

It Does Not Enter Into the Question

You may have it and not know it. You may be young; you may be old. Symptoms the same in both.

A babe with weak kidneys has backache.

A man of 60 or 80 with weak kidneys has backache.

That's the way it talks with all ages. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills cure the babe and the man.

That's the way they do in all ages. No wonder, though, they're made for it.

They couldn't cure a simple case of colic.

But they cure bad cases of kidney trouble.

If your back aches, try them.

Writing under date January 10th, 1899, Jurgen Walter of this city tells us as follows: "My age is 79—well past the ordinary span of life, and I am the parent of eight children. Being so far advanced in years, I regard the relief obtained from Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

I suffered from a lame back for years, but after taking several boxes of the pills (procured at Hollister's drug store) was greatly benefited, and I am satisfied the pills did me much good."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are becoming popular in Honolulu because they are always endorsed by Honolulu people.

Our kidneys filter our blood. They work night and day. When healthy they remove about 500 grains of impure matter daily; when unhealthy some part of this impure matter is left in the blood. This brings on many diseases and symptoms—pain in the back, headache, nervousness, hot, dry skin, rheumatism, gout, gravel, disordered eyesight and hearing, dizziness, irregular heart, debility, drowsiness, dropsy, deposits in the urine, etc. But if you keep the filters right you will have no trouble with your kidneys.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

REMARKABLE CURES OF RHEUMATISM.

From the Vindicator, Rutherfordton, N. C.

The editor of the Vindicator has had occasion to test the efficacy of Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice with the most remarkable results in each case. First, with rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he suffered excruciating pain for ten days, which was relieved with two applications of Pain Balm, rubbing the parts affected and resting instant benefit and entire relief in a very short time. Second, in rheumatism in thigh joint, almost prostrating him with severe pain, which was relieved by two applications, rubbing with the liniment on retiring at night, and getting up free from pain. For sale by J. H. Smith & Co., Ltd., sole agents Hawaiian Territory.

C. F. Fitzpatrick, the editor, will leave the islands in a few days.

